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The NIH Record

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National
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Longtime Rocky Mountain Lab Director Retires

After a distinguished 38-year government career as scientist-administrator, Dr. Herbert G. Stoenner, assistant scientific director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and former director of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, retired Dec. 31.

A member of the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps since 1947, Dr. Stoenner was assigned to the Utah State Health Department before joining the RML in 1949. Except for 1 year at the Washington State Department of Agriculture, he had remained with the laboratory throughout the rest of his career.

His particular areas of expertise included the epidemiology and ecology of the spotted fever group rickettsioses, Q fever, brucellosis, leptospirosis and recently, relapsing fever.

While at RML, Dr. Stoenner helped devise improved methods of laboratory cultivation for studying these disease agents and serologic diagnosis of infection in man and domestic animals.

In 1962, he was appointed assistant director of the RML, and 2 years later, named director. His 15-year directorship, the second longest in the history of the laboratory, marked a period of change in program emphasis and the addition of many new young scientists.

At its peak RML had about 165 employ-

(See DR. STOENNER, Page 9)

Dr. Fredrickson Appointed To White House Council

Former NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, currently a fellow-in-residence at the National Academy of Sciences, was named as one of 13 members of the newly created White House Science Council. Appointment to the council is for 1 year.

The purpose of the group is to advise President Reagan's Science Advisor, Dr. G. A. Keyworth II, on science and technology issues of national concern.

The council, chaired by Solomon J. Buchsbaum, executive vice president, Bell Laboratories, will meet up to six times each year, and be available at other times to the Science Advisor. Council subgroups may be formed to conduct studies on specific issues assigned by the White House. □

Dr. James B. Wyngaarden Nominated By President To Be New NIH Director

President Reagan has announced his intention to nominate Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, chairman of the department of medicine, Duke University, as the new Director of the National Institutes of Health.

The appointment has yet to be confirmed by action of the U.S. Senate before the Director-designate can take office officially.

Dr. Wyngaarden is known and well-regarded in the NIH community; his original association going back to 1953.

The 57-year-old physician and biochemist has been a grantee of the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases since 1962. His major grants with NIADDK have been in the area of purine metabolism. His major scientific research interest is in genotypes of gout, and the regulation of purine biosynthesis.

He has also held grants from the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and the Division of Research Resources through the General Clinical Research Centers program.

Born in Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. Wyngaarden attended Calvin College in that city, and Western Michigan College in Kalamazoo. He graduated, first in the class, from the University of Michigan Medical School in 1948.

He took training in internal medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital and did postdoctoral work at the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York under the direction of Dr. Dewitt Stetten, Jr., former Director of NIGMS.

From 1953 to 1956, Dr. Wyngaarden was employed at NIH as an investigator with the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases and also the National Heart Institute. He left in 1956 to join the Duke University School of Medicine as an associate professor.

He became the director of medical research training program in 1959 as well as associate professor of medicine. In 1961, Dr. Wyngaarden became professor of medicine and associate professor of biochemistry.

In 1963 and 1964, he was a visiting scientist at the Institut de Biologie-Physiocochemie in Paris. Shortly after his return to this country, he left Duke University to



Dr. James B. Wyngaarden

become professor and chairman of the department of medicine and professor of biochemistry at the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1967, Dr. Wyngaarden returned to Duke as professor of medicine and chairman of the department of medicine in the School of Medicine.

Dr. Wyngaarden is particularly known nationally and internationally for his research in gout. He has been the author or coauthor of many papers in the field and is looked upon as an authority.

Dr. Wyngaarden has been active on various study groups, evaluation committees, and clinical panels at NIH throughout the years since his first association in 1953, including a stint with NIAMDD's Board of Scientific Counselors from 1971 to 1974.

He has also been extremely active in participating nationally as an expert in the clinical biomedical research field. A member of the National Academy of Sciences since 1974, he was a consultant for the Office of Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President, from 1966 to 1967, and a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee in 1972 and 1973.

He has also served as a consultant to the Surgeon General, PHS, on the Cardiovascular Study Section from 1958 to 1960, on the General Medicine Study Section

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The NIH Record

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Career Catalog Available

In early March, the 1982 Training and Career Development Catalog (NIH Personnel Pamphlet 410-2) will be given to B/I/D personnel offices for distribution within their organization.

The catalog, prepared by the Training Assistance Branch, DPM, provides basic descriptive information about training and career development programs available to NIH employees. □

Training Tips

The following courses, sponsored by the Division of Personnel Management, are given in Bldg. 31.

	Course Starts	Deadline
Office Skills		
Voice and Diction	3/9	2/23
*Medical Terminology II	3/23	3/12
Communication Skills		
Reading Improvement	3/9	2/23
Effective Listening	3/8	2/22

*Deadline extended.

To learn more about these and other courses in office and communication skills, contact the Training Assistance Branch, DPM, 496-2146.

Federal Employees Almanacs Are Now on Sale

This year's edition of the *Federal Employees Almanac* is now available at all R&W Association gift shops and the activities desk. Important information about Social Security coverage, personal injury compensation, income tax tips, merit pay, overseas jobs, and other pertinent facts about Federal pay and benefits are included. The price is \$2.75. □

Chemical Hazard Program Planned for Next 3 Months



Participants in the NIH Chemical Safety program got an opportunity to try safety equipment and receive specific answers regarding the chemical waste disposal system during the afternoon poster session.

Many favorable comments were received from the January and February participants in the new program, Recognition and Control of Chemical Hazards in the Laboratory, sponsored by NIH's Division of Safety.

The program presented in Bldg. 38A, Lister Hill Auditorium consists of two parts: The morning presentations provide intramural laboratory personnel with specific procedures and equipment they can use to control chemical hazards and thus minimize potentially harmful exposures.

The afternoon portion of the program consists of individual poster sessions where individuals can get answers to specific questions related to their research.

Topics for the poster sessions include chemical storage, chemical waste disposal, hazards and control techniques applied to tissue culture procedures, animal experimentation and liquid scintillation counting.

The program scheduled once a month, will be presented Mar. 24, Apr. 14, and May 18. Completion of the program satisfies the training requirement of the "NIH Guidelines for the Laboratory Use of Chemical Carcinogens."

A limited number of spaces have been reserved for each B/I/D for each monthly program. Pre-registration forms and program agenda have been provided to all scientific directors. For more information contact them, or the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Division of Safety, 496-2960. □

Personal Use of Franked Envelope Is Illegal

The NIH Printing and Reproduction Branch wants to remind all NIH employees that personal use of Government franked envelopes is prohibited, and may result in a fine of not more than \$300. □

R&W Cards Must Be Shown Before Each Purchase

NIH employees who hold membership cards in the R&W Association are now being asked to display them when making a purchase at any of the shopping outlets. This procedure is being followed to meet the Internal Revenue Service's requirement for a tax-exempt, nonprofit organization.

The cost of an R&W card is \$5 annually for employees. For an additional \$2.50 each, family members may join. Questions about R&W membership can be directed to Randy Schools, 496-6061. □

History of Medicine Society To Present Lectures, Mar. 11

The Washington Society for the History of Medicine is presenting two lectures Thursday, Mar. 11, at 8 p.m., in the Cluster Conf. Rm., Lister Hill Center, NLM.

A discussion on René Descartes, philosopher and physicist, will be presented by Dr. Thomas S. Hall of Washington University.

A Sixteenth Century Trip Over the Andean Crest (the first-documented description of high altitude sickness) will be related by Dr. Daniel Gilbert, physiologist, NINCDS.

For further information call Manfred Waserman, 496-5961. □

Club Hosts Two Lectures On Transcendental Meditation

The NIH TM Club, sponsored by R&W, will host two lectures, presented by Paul Tarnoff, on the benefits of Transcendental Meditation technique for the individual on the following dates:

Monday, Mar. 22, noon, Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall;

Tuesday, Mar. 23, noon, Conf. Rm. D, Westwood Bldg.

For further information call John Knight, 496-5361. □

Corps Separation Seminar Will Be Held March 8

A seminar for Commissioned Officers planning to leave the Corps during the next 6 months will be held on Monday, Mar. 8, from 9:30 to 11 a.m. in Bldg. 10, 14th Fl. Auditorium.

Advice on procedures and separation forms will be provided.

Administrative personnel are invited to attend. □

Visiting Scientist Program Participants

Sponsored by Fogarty International Center

2/1—Dr. Claude Muller, Luxembourg, Immunology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John Wunderlich, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 3N117.

2/1—Dr. Martin Schneider, Germany, Laboratory of Pathophysiology. Sponsor: Dr. Pradman Qasba, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. B1B42.

DNA Advisory Committee Votes To Relax Guidelines



The Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee deliberated for 2 days at NIH before arriving at an agreement for a proposal to the NIH Director to simplify the Guidelines and reduce the containment levels for certain experiments.

The NIH Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee voted strongly in favor of recommending to further relax the current Guidelines for recombinant DNA research in their Feb. 8-9 meeting. However, they turned down a proposal to make the Guidelines merely advisory.

The Committee had before it two major proposals for changing the DNA Guidelines. One of them, tentatively adopted at its September 1981 meeting, would have changed the Guidelines from a mandatory condition for receipt of Federal funds to a voluntary code of practice. This proposal, and an alternative proposal to relax the current Guidelines but keep them as mandatory, were published in the *Federal Register* and circulated widely for comment.

Alternate Proposal Favored

At the meeting the Committee voted in favor of the alternative proposal. The Guidelines will continue as mandatory for institutions receiving NIH funding. They would maintain the requirement that institutions performing DNA recombinant experiments have an Institutional Biosafety Committee in place to review the research. Certain experiments would still require prior approval from the IBC, and certain experiments would need prior approval from the NIH.

The recommendations on changing the Guidelines will be made to the NIH Director, who will make the final decisions. □

'Life Cycle' Is Topic of 4-Part Film Series

A four-part series entitled The Life Cycle will be presented by the Occupational Medical Service, Employee Assistance Program, beginning Mar. 8, from noon to 1 p.m., in Bldg. 31.

The program is concerned with the development of a person's relationship to

Women's History Week Starts on March 7

Mar. 7-13 has been designated as Women's History Week.

The Federal Women's Program, the Women's Advisory Committee, NIH, and the Federal Women's Program, PHS, are planning the following activities, at noon:

Monday, Mar. 8, Judge Rita Davidson, Maryland Court of Appeals, will discuss Women and the Supreme Court in Conf. Rms. D and E, Parklawn Bldg.

Tuesday, Mar. 9, Dr. Joan Zimmerman, assistant professor of history, University of Maryland, will present a History of Women, Work and Family, Conf. Rms. D and E, Parklawn Bldg.

Wednesday, Mar. 10, Dr. S. Peter Kim, associate professor of psychiatry, New York University, will discuss Women and Children Under Stress and Coping with RIF, Conf. Rms. D and E, Parklawn Bldg.

Thursday, Mar. 11, Rosie the Riveter, a film on women's employment during and following World War II, Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10.

Friday, Mar. 12, Judith Vaughan-Prather and Dorothy R. Fait, Montgomery County Government Commission for Women, will discuss Women's Rights—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

Shuttle service information may be obtained by calling 496-2112. □

Worldwide Impact of Measles To Be Heard at PAHO Session

Throughout the world, measles cause more neurological conditions and deaths than is generally realized.

Stimulated by the recently successful world program for smallpox eradication, the Fogarty International Center is contributing to a multi-organization project to determine if the eradication of measles is similarly feasible.

In a final plenary session to occur Mar. 16-19 at the headquarters of the Pan American Health Organization, Washington, D.C., selected specialists from throughout the world will assess the current impact on measles.

They will evaluate the characteristics of immunizing materials and programs, calculate the feasibility for area elimination and world eradication, and ascertain the need for further research.

Proceedings from the meeting will be published later in *Infectious Diseases Reviews*. Attendance is by invitation or pre-registration only. For pre-registration, contact Nancy Shapiro, FIC, (301) 496-2517. □

self, others, and the environment.

The schedule is as follows:

Birth, Infancy, and Childhood, Mar. 8, Rm. B2C-07

Adolescence, Mar. 15, Rm. B2C-06

Adulthood, Mar. 22, Rm. B2C-06

Old Age, Mar. 29, Rm. B2C-06

For further information call Morris Schapiro, 496-3164. □

Dr. Henney Named NCI Deputy Director

Dr. Jane E. Henney was recently appointed deputy director of the National Cancer Institute, where she will assist the Director in planning and the management of Institute programs.

Dr. Henney began her career in cancer treatment research at the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Department of Developmental Therapeutics. In 1976,



Since January 1980, Dr. Henney has served as NCI acting deputy director.

she joined NCI in the Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program of the Division of Cancer Treatment. Two years later, she was appointed special assistant for clinical affairs, Division of Cancer Treatment.

Since 1981, she has also served as acting director, Division of Resources, Centers and Community Activities, NCI.

Dr. Henney, a native of Kendallville, Ind., graduated from the Indiana University School of Medicine in 1973. Her special research interests include: new drug development, breast cancer treatment, and supportive care of the cancer patient.

She was the recipient of a Public Health Service Commendation Medal in 1978, and is the author or coauthor of numerous scientific publications. □



NIH Police Officer Johnnie L. Tolbert (c), who scored a grade of 190 out of 200 during 5 weeks of training in basic law enforcement at the U.S. Treasury Department's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, in Glynnco, Ga., was presented a letter of commendation by NIH Police Chief Howard S. Davenport (r) and Lt. William S. Fields.

March 2, 1982

You Are What You Eat; or A Minute On Your Lips, Forever on Your Hips

OBESITY PROBLEM

Obesity, a nutrition-related health problem, is a risk factor for heart disease, hypertension and diabetes. About one-third of today's obese adults were overweight as children; an obese child is three times more likely than another to be an obese adult.

In addition to the physiological problems caused by obesity, it may have serious social consequences for the young person growing up in a society favoring slimness and athletic ability.

A genetic component may be involved in some obesity. But the social environment of the family, eating and exercise habits, and a tendency to view food as a "reward," is of great importance. Among adults, obesity has proved very difficult to reverse on a lasting basis.

In survey results published in *Healthy People: The Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention*, 35 percent of women between ages 45 and 64 with incomes below poverty level and 29 percent of those with incomes above, are considered obese, according to the National Center for Health Statistics. The comparable figures for men are 5 and 13 percent.

Permanent weight loss has been found somewhat easier to achieve by those who take inventory of their food intake, avoid situations enticing them to overeat, and gradually change their eating and exercise habits.

AEROBIC EXERCISES

Aerobic exercise training can produce important health benefits for many patients with kidney failure whose lives are dependent upon cleansing of the blood through dialysis.

More than 60,000 people in the U.S. are now using artificial kidneys or otherwise being dialysed for end-stage renal disease. Such patients often have numerous health problems that interfere with their normal activities. They also have numerous risk factors that predispose them to heart disease and stroke.

In recent studies supported by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, scientists found that an aerobics program can reduce blood pressure, improve anemia, correct abnormalities in lipid (fat) and carbohydrate metabolism, improve capacity to do physical work, and make a big difference in mood in these patients.

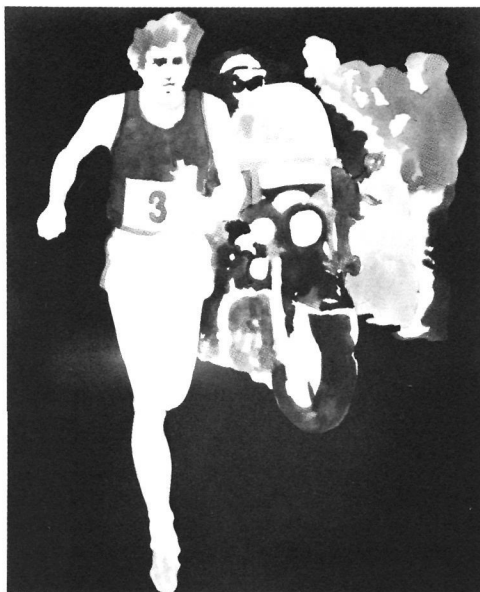
Dr. Andrew Goldberg and associates at Washington University in St. Louis have conducted studies with patients having kidney failure which show that aerobic (endurance) exercise performed regularly results in a progressive lowering of serum triglycerides in patients whose blood fat levels are too high.

Food choices can be influenced by many complex factors which can sometimes be confusing. Marketing and advertising, personal family likes and dislikes, and other factors affect nutritional dietary patterns.

Adequate balanced nutrition can be obtained by eating a wide variety of foods each day in sufficient quantities to maintain a desirable weight. These include meat or meat alternatives, fruits and vegetables, cereal and bread-type products, and dairy products.

Americans would probably be healthier as a whole if they consumed:

- only sufficient calories to meet body needs and maintain desirable weight (few calories if overweight);
- less saturated fat and cholesterol;
- less salt;
- relatively more complex carbohydrates such as whole grains, cereals, fruits, vege-



Aerobics also increases the level of high-density lipoproteins in a person's blood. High levels of triglycerides in the blood are undesirable because they have been shown to be linked with destructive blood vessel changes, known as "atherosclerosis." Increased high-density lipoproteins are desirable because when they are found in the blood, atherosclerosis usually is not present.

High blood pressure and abnormal lipid and carbohydrate metabolism are major risk factors for coronary artery disease. The advantages of reducing these risk factors are especially important for patients on dialysis, because studies show that these patients die from coronary heart disease more frequently than people without kidney disease.

Dr. Goldberg and his colleagues found that when kidney patients improved their aerobic capacities through endurance training, the patients usually had a significant reduction in anxiety and depression.

tables; and

- relatively more fish, poultry, legumes (such as beans, peas, peanuts), and less red meat.

People who exercise regularly report that they feel better, have more energy, and often require less sleep. Regular exercisers often lose excess weight as well as improve muscular strength and flexibility. Many also experience psychological benefits including enhanced self-esteem, greater self-reliance, decreased anxiety, and relief from mild depression.

The kind of physical activity probably most beneficial to the cardiovascular system is sometimes called aerobic. This is exercise requiring large amounts of oxygen for energy production. Brisk walking, climbing stairs, running, crosscountry skiing, and swimming are some examples.

An average of 15 minutes or more of aerobic exercise is thought to produce beneficial effects which can be further increased when done vigorously. A reasonable goal for any individual ought to be 15 to 30 minutes of exercise at least three times a week. A beginner should start slowly, and people over 40 should be examined by a physician first. Walking and running a mile daily or swimming one-quarter mile—can lead to a reduction of more than 10 pounds a year.

March is National Nutrition Month and is observed in an effort to emphasize the importance of sound nutrition and regular adequate exercise. Physical fitness activities can affect health in a variety of ways. Many people adopt a more healthy lifestyle by abandoning smoking, excessive drinking and poor nutritional habits.

Research investigations have indicated that lean body weight, regular vigorous exercise, smoking avoidance, limited consumption of alcohol, and a diet with relatively more vegetables, fish and white meats rather than red meats, have beneficial effects on health and particularly the cardiovascular system. □

Psychological tests of these patients demonstrated an association between aerobic training and improvement in signs of depression, hostility, anxiety, social interaction, and a patient's outlook on the future.

This research suggests that if patients on dialysis follow an endurance exercise program, it can improve metabolic abnormalities and reduce several risk factors that make many kidney failure patients vulnerable to heart disease.

These investigators also found that concentrations of insulin in the blood are reduced by such training, a potentially desirable change from a diabetes-like metabolic condition that can occur in some kidney failure patients.

While more research is necessary to determine fully the benefits of exercise training for patients on kidney dialysis, evidence so far indicates that it can prolong their survival and enhance the quality of their lives.

—Jim Fordham □



Dr. Roger B. Fuson, fellowships officer, Office of the Associate Director for Program Activities, NIGMS, has retired after 31 years of government service. Twenty of those years he spent as program administrator in the biological sciences section, Research Grants Branch; head of the predoctoral section, Research Fellowships Branch; and science administrator, general medical sciences section, Clinical and Physiological Sciences Program. Prior to joining NIGMS, Dr. Fuson was a medical bacteriologist at the VA Hospital in Salt Lake City.

Sylvia Jones Appointed Child Health EEO Officer



Ms. Jones graduated from American University in 1975 with a degree in mass communications and society, and is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi honor society.

Sylvia M. Jones is the new Equal Employment Opportunity officer for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Before joining NICHD Ms. Jones was the Affirmative Action Program manager for the Health Services Administration, while coordinating the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program.

A Stride graduate, she has held responsible positions in all areas of equal employment from complaints processing to developing and monitoring affirmative action and employment programs.

In the future, Ms. Jones plans to hold seminars highlighting special emphasis programs, including the affirmative action planning program and the Federal equal opportunity recruitment program. □

Photographer Al Godwin Retires; 'Documented' NIH Research for 27 Years

Last month, after 27-years and a hundred photographic credits for contributions to different scientific publications, Albert L. Godwin, senior scientific photographer, Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, ended his career of documenting NIH research.

"He was always there when you needed him," said Dr. William T. London, head, Experimental Pathology Section, NINCDS, who has called upon Mr. Godwin's expertise many times over the past 14 years.

Dr. London presented the retiree with a copy of the *American Journal of Primatology*, where his photographs of color changes in the facial hair of pregnant Patas monkeys were reproduced.

Last month, Mr. Godwin completed his 32nd year of government service. His NIH career began with the National Cancer Institute in 1951, where he had a series of clerical positions until a photography opening was available 4 years later.

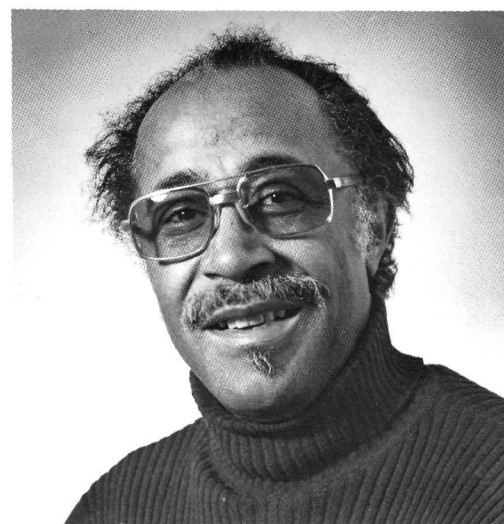
"In those days in photography you did everything; there was no specialization like there is today," he noted. Today, he or any of the other NIH scientific photographers might photograph a histological section; a surgical procedure done on research animals; handle electrophoresis plates; or even take a picture of the paw of a tic, or the stinger of a bee or wasp.

Mr. Godwin says that he became interested in photography by deciding to take a \$20 bill saved from his Army pay during World War II and "see what I could buy that might make me a little extra money."

He bought an early Kodak box camera which came with two rolls of film. He made some money by taking photos of fellow GI's while in the U.S. and Europe. "It was also a way of getting out of marching when officers asked me to take their photograph," he says.

Over the years while at NIH, Mr. Godwin attended and graduated from a variety of photography schools such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School, Professional Photographers School, in Winona Lake, Ind., and the scientific photography course at Rochester Institute of Technology.

Although he has done all types of pho-



During his long government career, Mr. Godwin was an EEO advisor to NIH's Human Relations Commission, and for 6 years was president of NIH's local of the American Federation of Government Employees.

tography, Mr. Godwin says that scientific photography was more of an attraction to him because "you had to be more imaginative when you work." He noted that he enjoyed meeting with different investigators and learning about their work, and also liked being able to describe to them what was possible photographically in documenting their research.

Being able to use a camera has led Mr. Godwin to a variety of places and locales. He recalls having to wear protective gear and being inoculated before being permitted to photograph disease-carrying mosquitoes inside a controlled area.

On another occasion, he traveled up and down the Eastern seaboard photographing the maturation cycle of the opossum both in the wild and the laboratory for a cancer project.

Mr. Godwin takes special pride in the photographic "document" he took of a brain probe that had been specially designed by the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch. He received a promotion for that assignment.

As of today, Mr. Godwin's retirement plans are uncertain. He hopes to find a traveling gospel group and tour for about a year. Over the years, he has been active as tour manager and lead tenor and guitarist for an eight-member gospel group known as the D.C. Gospel Stars.

Among the other gifts presented to him at the luncheon were: a \$100 check, an aerial photograph of NIH, an HHS certificate of merit, and a 25-unit pipe rack. □



Patricia O. Miller, information officer, Division of Computer Research and Technology, has been named as one of the Outstanding Young Women of America for 1981. The national program honors young women for their professional accomplishments and important contributions to their communities, states and nation.

Science Administrator and Wife Win Award for Children's Science Book

Like the pieces of an intricate mosaic, the many private and professional interests of Dr. Ronald S. Goor, an NHLBI science administrator, have remained for the most part separate until recently. Over the past few years, however, these varied interests have been drawn together in the publication of two highly acclaimed children's science books.

Almost a decade ago, a hawk moth hovering over a flower near a cave in the Les Eyzies region of France may have been the catalyst. The scene—and the desire to capture it on film—led Dr. Goor and his wife, Nancy, into the imaginative worlds of photography and book publishing for the young.

Recently, the Goors were informed that they were the recipients of the 1981



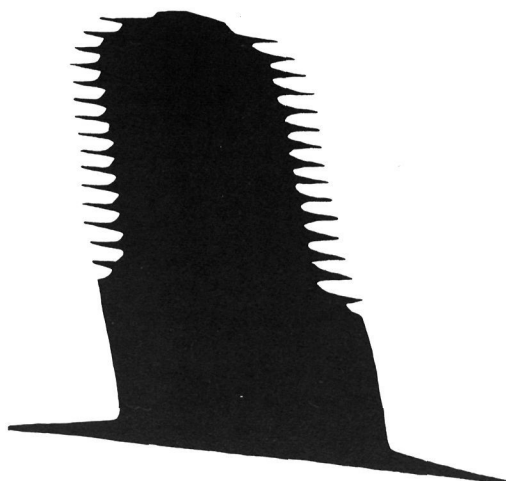
Dr. Goor and his wife, Nancy, look over their recent children's science publications after learning of their national award.—Photo by R. Rabin.

American Library Association's Notable Book Award for their work *Shadows, Here, There, and Everywhere* (published by Thomas T. Crowell, New York). The 40 striking black-and-white illustrations were photographed and printed by Dr. Goor, with the accompanying text written by Nancy. Their two children, Daniel and Alex, also appear in the book.

A review in the December 1981 *Scientific American* referred to the Goor's work as a publication "that induces the exercise of the eye and the mind, encourages looking closely and thinking to some purpose. One misses the notion that a shadow is not paper thin but fills space; there is something left to learn. This is real physics without any ritual phrases or conventional abstractions."

The idea for this book and another entitled *Backyard Insects*, which has already sold over 200,000 copies for *Scholastic Magazine*, were drawn from Dr. Goor's knowledge and background.

Trained as a biochemist at Swarthmore College, University of Chicago, and Harvard University, he became interested in insects when, after working for 5 years in different laboratories at NIH, he accepted



This shadow of a screw is one of the illustrations that Dr. Goor used to test children's imaginations.

a position as chief of exhibits at the Smithsonian's Museum of Natural History.

"I realized that there was very little life in the museum," says Dr. Goor. So he and his wife, who served as the first "volunteer" directors, began the very popular insect zoo.

From the insect zoo experience, he began to study the habits and different types of insects and how to photograph them.

The insects that he has used in his publications have been photographed "right here in Bethesda." During lunchtime, Dr. Goor leaves his office in the Federal Building and walks along the nearby railroad tracks looking for photogenic specimens.

A color photo of a ladybug on a dandelion was done on a break during a site visit in Iowa City, Iowa.

Originally, the ideas for both books were spun with an eye toward fiction. After learning about the pitfalls of publishing, however, Dr. Goor realized that his knowledge of science and photography were best utilized in developing children's books.

He says that like most avid photographers he found himself with a basement darkroom filled with negatives and no way of displaying his work; so he discussed the idea of book publishing with his wife.

Another Book Planned

This September, the Goors plan another book called *In the Driver's Seat*, a children's book that explores visually how different vehicles operate. Dr. Goor took his 180° fish-eye camera lens to photograph the inside of the cockpit of a Concorde jet, the control area of a U.S. Army tank, and in the gondola of the Goodyear blimp to capture these activities for children.

"I like doing children's books because they are all illustration, and I get to use my photographs, unlike many photographers today," observed Dr. Goor. □

G. Tittrington and Wife Die In Automobile Crash

George F. Tittrington, Jr., 56, chief of the Construction Engineering Branch, Division of Engineering Services, and his wife, Susanne Hill Tittrington, 54, were killed last month in a traffic accident in Gaithersburg.

Mr. Tittrington ended his 30-year career as a Naval reservist in 1980 by retiring as a captain in the Civil Engineer Corps. During World War II, he served in the Pacific as a U.S. Marine. Mrs. Tittrington was active in



George F. Tittrington, Jr.

local service and political organizations. The couple lived in Laytonsville, Md.

Mr. Tittrington was born in Alexandria, Va., and later graduated from Montgomery Blair High. In 1950, he graduated from George Washington University with a degree in civil engineering.

Early in his career, he was federally employed as a civil engineer at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in the District of Columbia, and with the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks. Later, Mr. Tittrington worked for the Public Building Services where he assisted in the design of the Clinical Center and Buildings 11 and 13.

Prior to coming to NIH in 1964 as supervisory general engineer in the Research Facilities Planning Branch, DRS, Mr. Tittrington worked for 9 years for the Portland Cement Association.

Subsequent to his assignment as assistant chief of RFPB, he transferred to the Engineering Design Branch in 1968. This was followed by a tour in 1971 as assistant chief of the Construction Engineering Branch and the following year as branch chief.

In 1976, Mr. Tittrington was presented a special achievement award for sustained superior performance for "developing a highly motivated staff...and for providing effective leadership in contract negotiations."

Funeral services for the couple were held at Fort Myer Chapel with full military honors being extended to Mr. Tittrington. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery.

CC Parkinsonism Patient, Sidney Dorros, Writes Book, Offers Hints on Coping

By Diane Striar

"Many people think there's a simple magic formula that enables me to cope with Parkinson's disease," said 56-year-old Sidney Dorros, longtime research patient at NIH. "But there is no simple answer—there are 100 answers. If one pill doesn't work, try another."

Practicing this philosophy, the slim and energetic Mr. Dorros has tried all the major drug treatments of the past two decades since he developed Parkinson's disease at the unusually young age of 36.

He first encountered many of these drugs at the Clinical Center where he was a subject in over 30 studies. He was the first NIH patient to benefit from L-dopa and later, in a study conducted by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, was one of the first patients in the U.S. to benefit from bromocriptine. This drug was recently approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in Parkinson's disease.

But Mr. Dorros' ability to cope with the uncontrollable tremor and muscular rigidity of Parkinson's disease depends as much on his skill in accommodating to the illness as it does on medication.

Publishes Book

In his recently published book, *Parkinson's: A Patient's View*, he defines accommodation as "accepting and making the best of one's situation." The process is both physical and psychological and includes adjusting diet, exercise, rest, and recreation to achieve the best conditions possible for medication to work.

Love and helping others are equally significant principles in his philosophy of accommodation. They are particularly important in his current roles as newlywed, book promoter, and activist in the Parkinson's self-help movement.

Mr. Dorros married for the second time on Jan. 1 (his first wife died several years ago from cancer). "My New Year's resolution," he said, "is not to forget my wedding anniversary. I wanted to get married Jan. 1 so that I would still remember the anniversary—even if I lost my memory," he jokes. "Although I think my wife had more romantic reasons for a New Year's Day wedding."

The last 3 years in particular have been good ones for Mr. Dorros, who credits his improvement to "love and security. I'm taking the same medication I used to but I can function better," he said.

His renewed energy is being used not only in an extensive multimedia promotional campaign for his book, but also in work with the Parkinson's Society of Greater Washington, a local self-help group.

Mr. Dorros also finds time to serve as director of education and training for the Parkinson Support Groups of America. This umbrella organization—still in the



Mr. and Mrs. Dorros relax while enjoying the surrounding countryside. Mr. Dorros said, "I feel NIH is one of the most efficient government agencies. I have great respect for the objectivity of NIH and for its training of medical personnel. When they do a double-blind study, it's really a double-blind study."

formative stage—plans to assist all Parkinson's disease support groups in the U.S.

"We're trying to carry our philosophy to the general public," he said. "I have become a symbol for people by showing them that they can cope. What most impresses people is that I'm not perfect—but that I carry on despite my problems."

Mr. Dorros' ability to "carry on" with his busy schedule is aided by his attention to nutrition and exercise. He tries not to eat too much protein at a single meal, for example, as it interferes with the effectiveness of the drugs. He also restricts foods that have a lot of vitamin B-6 as they too impede the action of antiparkinsonian drugs.

His exercise regimen includes swimming, dancing, and walking. "I'm trying to walk the entire length of the C&O Canal," he said. "So far I'm up to 70 miles."

Although he uses his remaining abilities fully, he does not make "futile attempts at what I can't do. I can't handle heavy things and I don't go fishing when I'm apt to get stuck." Getting stuck for a Parkinson's disease patient can mean unusually slow movement (bradykinesia) or inability to move at all (akinesia).

Future Experiments Planned

Mr. Dorros' mobility will be evaluated in a forthcoming experiment at NIH. "I feel an obligation to continue participating in research," he says. His sense of obligation stems from his appreciation of "the medical research and health care personnel whose discoveries and treatment have made it physically possible for many parkinsonians to enjoy a meaningful life."

The first double-blind experiment that he participated in at NIH began in 1969. This L-dopa study gave him the most hope for the future. "I went from being a vegetable

to having a new lease on life," he remembers. "This was the most important study I participated in. It helped motivate me to get the most out of medication by adjusting my treatment regimen."

In another study, Mr. Dorros received L-dopa and carbidopa through an intravenous infusion of the drugs at a constant rate. Results of this intravenous method were compared with other patients' responses to oral doses of the medications.

For 2 days, Mr. Dorros fasted and lay flat on his back for 8 hours each day. He managed this ordeal "only with the constant distraction of a pleasant doctor conducting the study and the TLC of the nurses in attendance."

The discomfort was worth it, said Mr. Dorros, because when the infusion kept the level of L-dopa in his blood stream at a constant level, the on/off effect—a sudden return of parkinsonian symptoms—was eliminated. When Mr. Dorros changed his body position or experienced strong emotions, however, extra medication was required to eliminate stiffness or tremor.

L-Dopa Worked for Him

"It is, of course, impractical to inject medication into one's veins at a constant rate all day long or to keep variable conditions such as activity or emotions constant," he said in his book. But the study not only convinced him that it is possible for L-dopa to "perfectly control" parkinsonism it also prompted further research by NIH scientists on ways to combat the "on/off" effect.

Although the miracle cure for this effect has not yet been found, Mr. Dorros writes: "the finding from the intravenous, infusion experiment that elimination of the 'on/off' effect is theoretically possible gives me hope that the corner will be turned soon."

The experiment also showed him that L-dopa affects him for only 1 hour and 45 minutes. "That," he said, "has helped me to know how to control my symptoms."

Sidney Dorros continues to work on controlling his symptoms—applying what he has learned through personal observation and through participation in research studies. In his new book, he concludes: "I am still learning to accept my limitations, to utilize my remaining abilities to the utmost, and to achieve the ever-elusive optimum adjustment for medical treatment and living habits."

"Thus, despite the inevitable problems of life in general and parkinsonism in particular, I am able to enjoy each day as it comes and to anticipate the future with hope." □

10 Most Expressive English Words

1. The most bitter word is **alone**.
2. The most reverent is **mother**.
3. The most tragic is **death**.
4. The most beautiful is **love**.
5. The most cruel is **revenge**.
6. The most peaceful is **tranquil**.
7. The saddest is **forgotten**.
8. The warmest is **friendship**.
9. The coldest is **no**.
10. The most comforting is **faith**.

—Dr. Wilfred Funk □

Paul M. Jeffers Retires; Computer System Pioneer



During his career, Mr. Jeffers was instrumental in implementing the U.S. Treasury Department Letter of Credit payment mechanism in grantee institutions throughout the country.

Paul M. Jeffers, one of NIH's computer systems pioneers, has retired. He retired from the Systems Policy and Planning Branch, Division of Management Policy, after 37 years in government service.

Mr. Jeffers, from Frederick, Md., played a major role in the formation of NIH's computer applications systems. Beginning in the 1950's, he helped design NIH's original automated payroll system, the grant-pay system, central stores inventory, and the central accounting system. Many of Mr. Jeffers ideas and suggestions in computer applications were forerunners for applied HHS department-wide administrative computer programs.

Mr. Jeffers began his career in the Public Health Service in 1947 and later joined the NIH Office of Biometry, Office of the Director, in 1954. He then transferred to the Computation and Data Processing Branch in 1960. Four years later, he became supervisor of the Analysis and Programming Section, Division of Research Services. In 1967, he was assigned to a special study of the Financial Information System.

System Troubleshooter

In 1967, as a computer system troubleshooter, Mr. Jeffers went to the Financial Management Branch to be chief of the Financial Systems and Analysis Section. He then became chief, Computer Design and Development Section, Financial System Branch, Division of Financial Management, and for the last 4 years of his career, supervisor of computer system analysts in DMP.

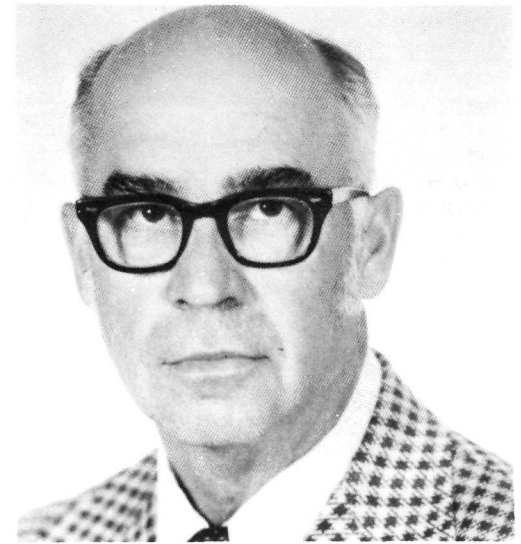
Mr. Jeffers received a special award from the NIH Director for the development of the NIH Grants Payment System which was the forerunner to the departmental Federal Assistance Financing System. He also received a special commendation from the HEW director of personnel for his contribution to the formation of automated personnel/payroll system.

In retirement, Mr. Jeffers plans to do a little vacationing, stay active in the Elks and Moose lodges, and expects to continue to work in computers on a parttime basis in private industry. □

I have endeavored not to laugh at human actions, not to lament them, nor to detest them, but to understand them.—
Spinosa □

DR. STOENNER

(Continued from Page 1)



Dr. Stoenner served as Director of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory for 15 years. In the early sixties, it was considered the largest single laboratory within NIAID.

ees, nearly one-third the size of the entire Institute. When the laboratory was reorganized in 1979 into three smaller laboratories, Dr. Stoenner was appointed assistant scientific director for the Institute.

One of his many career honors was the Distinguished Service Medal presented in 1971. He was cited for his "outstanding service and leadership as Director of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory and for his scientific research."

He was also honored with the Karl F. Meyer Gold Headed Cane and Diploma, presented in 1974, by the American Veterinary Epidemiology Society. The society's most prestigious award in honor of the eminent public health scientist Karl F. Meyer, is periodically given to scientists who have significantly advanced veterinary public health.

Acts as Student Preceptor

Dr. Stoenner is a faculty affiliate at the University of Montana. He has served as cochairman of the Leptospirosis Committee of the U.S. Animal Health Association and, since 1959, has been a member of the reviewing staff of the *American Journal of Veterinary Research*.

One of his most satisfying roles has been that of preceptor to outstanding Montana high school students. They are chosen to work at RML during the summer, under a fellowship program established by the state chapter of the American Cancer Society, in a program designed to encourage promising students to pursue a career in biomedical science.

Originally from Missouri, Dr. Stoenner completed his undergraduate training at the University of Missouri and earned his doctorate in veterinary medicine in 1943 from Iowa State University. After graduation, he served 3 years with the Veterinary Corps of the U.S. Army.

He has retired to Hamilton, Mont., and plans to maintain an active interest in scientific research. □



Acting NIH Director Dr. Thomas E. Malone recently met with the six newly arrived Extramural Associates, who will be here for 6 months learning about the various Federal programs available to minority schools. From l to r are: Dr. Kalyan K. Ghosh, Shaw College at Detroit; Dr. Edward L. Risby, Tennessee State University; Dr. Arthur J. Hicks, North Carolina A & T State University; Dr. Linda H. Mantel, City College of the City University of New York; Dr. Malone; Jean G. Oliver, EA program director; Dr. Wilbert W. Johnson, St. Augustine's College, N.C.; and Dr. Perry V. Mack, Bennett College, N.C.

DR. WYNGAARDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

from 1960 to 1963, and on the General Medicine Study Section from 1967 to 1969.

Dr. Wyngaarden was also a member of the Advisory Committee on Biology and Medicine, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, from 1966 to 1968.

Dr. Wyngaarden is a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine and a past president of the Association of American Physicians.

He has served on the editorial advisory boards of numerous professional publications. Among them are *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, *Arthritis and Rheumatism*, *Journal of Clinical Investigations*, *Annals of Internal Medicine*, *Medicine*, and *Physiology for Physicians*.

In collaboration with former NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, and Dr. John B. Stanbury, he edited the book, *The Metabolic Basis of Inherited Disease* which has now gone into its 4th edition. The original work was published in 1960.

Dr. Wyngaarden is also the coauthor of *Textbook of Medicine*, *Metabolopaties Hereditarias*, *Purine Metabolism in Man: Enzymes and Metabolic Pathways*, *Purine Metabolism in Man: Biochemistry and Pharmacology of Uric Acid Metabolism*, and *Gout and Hyperuricemia*. □

Martin Peller, NICHD, Leaves Federal Information Career

Martin Peller, a technical information specialist in NICHD's Office of Planning and Evaluation, recently retired after 23 years in Federal service.

Beginning his NIH career in 1964, Mr. Peller first worked as an industrial specialist in the Office of Program Planning, Office of the Director. He monitored the progress and expenditures of more than 95 percent of the nation's health-related industrial research in the areas of drugs, biologics, medical supplies, medical electronics, organ transplants, and dialysis equipment.

He joined NICHD in 1966 as head of the Reproduction Information Center. This center was the Institute's focal point for collecting and disseminating scientific information on reproduction and population research.

Most recently, Mr. Peller's work in the OPE Program Analysis Section was with the Institute's information storage and retrieval system. He aided in adapting the system for analyzing research and training support mechanisms and preparing studies, surveys, and reports connected with NICHD program planning efforts.

He has been deeply involved in the activities of NIH's Recreation and Welfare Association for the past several years, serving as the NICHD elected representative from 1977 to 1980. He was recently presented a plaque for "unselfish devotion and distinguished service to the membership of the NIH R&W Association," by Jerry Stiller, president. □

Allergy Advisory Council Selects Five New Members

Five new members were recently appointed to the National Advisory Allergy and Infectious Diseases Council. Robert S. Capin, Dr. H. Hugh Fudenberg, Dr. Joel M. Karlin, Dr. Stanley C. Ushinski, and Robert D. McCreery will join the 15-member Council.

Mr. Capin is president of Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. A certified public accountant, he has strived to develop an academic program of quality available to all qualified students. Included are the college's health science undergraduate programs, unique among nonmedical institutions.

He is a member of the American and Pennsylvania Institutes of Certified Public Accountants, and a member of the National and the American Association of Accountants.

Dr. Fudenberg is professor and chairman, department of basic and clinical immunology and microbiology, Medical University of South Carolina. He is an authority on immunodeficiency diseases whose research has focused on properties of antibody proteins, genetic control of normal antibody synthesis, genetically determined abnormalities that predispose to severe and recurrent life-threatening infections, and the treatment of immune defects in such things as cancer and viral and fungal infections.

He serves on numerous national and international scientific bodies, including expert groups of the World Health Organization on immunology, immunodeficiency diseases, and genetics of the immune response. He is a member of the NIH Committee on Immunologic Standardization, a consultant to the American Red Cross (National Blood and Plasma Program), and is a medical advisor to the American Behcet's Foundation.

Treats Allergy Patients

Dr. Karlin is currently in private practice treating adult and pediatric allergy patients in Lakewood, Colo. He is a member of the University of Colorado medical faculty as assistant clinical professor, department of pediatrics and attending physician, Adult Allergy Clinic.

He is a fellow of the American Academy of Allergy, the American College of Allergists, and the American Academy of Pediatrics. He is also a member of the Colorado Medical Society, serving as a member of the board of directors, and is also on the board of directors of the Colorado Foundation for Medical Care.

Dr. Ushinski, allergist-immunologist of Kingston, Pa., is immediate past president of both the Pennsylvania Allergy Association and the Luzerne County Medical Society. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Allergy and a member of the President's Council of King's College in Wilkes-Barre.

He currently serves as a consultant in allergy to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, and is clinical instructor in pharmacology at the Medical Center of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McCreery is president of the McCreery Corporation, an international manufacturer of machine tools and welding components in Hunting Valley, Ohio. He also serves as director for several other corporations.

He has been active in the voluntary health movement with special interests in biomedical research for many years. He has been president of the International Cystic Fibrosis Association since 1976, and is an active past president of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation. He also acts as a liaison to the WHO in the area of genetic diseases.

Currently a member of the board of directors of the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, Mr. McCreery also serves as trustee of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Red Cross, the Fairmont Theatre of the Deaf, and the Cleveland Health Education Museum. □

Juanita Byrd, DAS, Loses All Possessions in Recent Fire

A three-alarm fire on the morning of Jan. 13 (the same day as the 14th St. Bridge and MetroRail crashes) in Rockville, completely destroyed all the possessions of Juanita Byrd and her family. Six other families in the 10-unit townhouse-apartments also lost their homes and most of their possessions.

Mrs. Byrd is a management assistant in the Division of Administrative Services, Supply Operations Branch. "We were completely wiped out except for what we had on our backs," she said. Unfortunately, the family was also without insurance.

They had just moved into the rented townhouse Dec. 12, occupying it for only 30 days. Firefighters from six county fire companies and the Wheaton Rescue Squad responded. It took more than 1½ hours to get the fire under control, despite the icy roads and frozen fire hydrants.

The fire started when a flame from a torch, used by two plumbers trying to thaw a frozen pipe, ignited a wall near the repair work. Early damage estimates were set at \$680,000.



Mrs. Byrd and her family survived the 3-alarm fire on Jan. 13, although they lost all their possessions.

Lois W. Thompson Dies; Former NIEHS Secretary

Lois W. Thompson, secretary to the director of the Biometry and Risk Assessment Program, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, died Jan. 24.

Ms. Thompson joined the Institute in February 1969, shortly after it became the 11th Institute within NIH. Her first position was as secretary with the Office of the Associate Director for Science Information. In that job she received special recognition and was among recipients of a group award for excellence. She next worked for 15 months in the Institute's extramural program.

She later worked in the Biometry and Risk Assessment Program as secretary to the branch chief. In this job she again received, with others, a group award, and also letters of commendation for individual achievement and excellence.

Ms. Thompson was a life-long resident of Durham, N.C., and active in her church. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. B. F. Thompson, of Durham.

Safety Film Wins Gold Medal

The Division of Safety, ORS, OD, was recently awarded the Gold Medal in the international film festival, Ergofest '81, held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia for its movie entitled *Nobody's Perfect*. The theme of the festival was worker safety.

The film, starring John Astin, is designed to convey, in a humorous approach, the need for safety in the research laboratory. The motion picture also received the CINE Golden Eagle award previously.



Monica H. Schaeffer, assistant director for training and information, Division of Safety, accepts the Gold Medal award from Branko Novakovic, minister counselor of the Yugoslavian Embassy.

NIH'ers may preview the film by contacting their B/I/D safety and health consultant (496-2346), assigned from ORS.

The movie is being distributed for preview, rental and purchase by the National Audiovisual Center. To receive a flyer describing *Nobody's Perfect* and its availability, call 496-1985. □

Nervous System Disorder May Be Indicated By Dizziness When Standing

The earliest symptom of orthostatic hypotension, a condition caused by nervous system dysfunction, may be sexual impotence—a disorder usually diagnosed as psychologically based.

Orthostatic hypotension is a disorder caused by improperly functioning blood pressure mechanisms manifested by dizziness and fainting when standing up.

Dr. Irwin Kopin, chief, Laboratory of Clinical Science, National Institute of Mental Health, and his fellow researchers found that a number of their patients experienced impotence as the first sign of trouble from the dysfunction.

In some cases, the impotence showed up 5 to 10 years before the major symptoms of lowered blood pressure appeared, prompting the lightheadedness which can cause loss of consciousness when standing.

"I believe we would find in many of these cases that the problem is organic and not psychological," said Dr. Kopin. "Although we do not have any cures or methods for preventing the possible development of such conditions as orthostatic hypotension, it may be useful to these men and their mates to know there is an organic problem. It could reduce a lot of anxiety and help them accept the condition."

Studies of norepinephrine blood levels by Dr. Kopin and his colleagues differentiated two sets of orthostatic hypotensive patients, those with peripheral nerve loss, and those with central nervous system damage.

"In cases of peripheral sympathetic nerve loss, the norepinephrine levels are abnormally low at all times, even when the individual is lying down. This indicates that the hormone is not being released in sufficient amounts at the nerve endings," he reported.

"In the case of central nervous system involvement," he continued, "norepinephrine levels are normal when the individual is lying down, but do not increase when he or she stands up, indicating that peripheral nerves are functioning but that the message is now being processed elsewhere in the system."

"When blood sugar goes down, you enlist the same sort of mechanisms to release epinephrine from the adrenal medulla as you do for releasing norepinephrine from the sympathetic nerve endings. We found that in normals, when blood sugar goes down following insulin, epinephrine levels jump up and return to normal as sugar levels rise," Dr. Kopin said.

Because Dr. Kopin and his colleagues now have techniques for detecting possible underlying organic causes, they are interested in studying individuals diagnosed as psychogenically impotent. Those interested in participating in this study are invited to call Dr. Kopin at (301) 496-5082. □

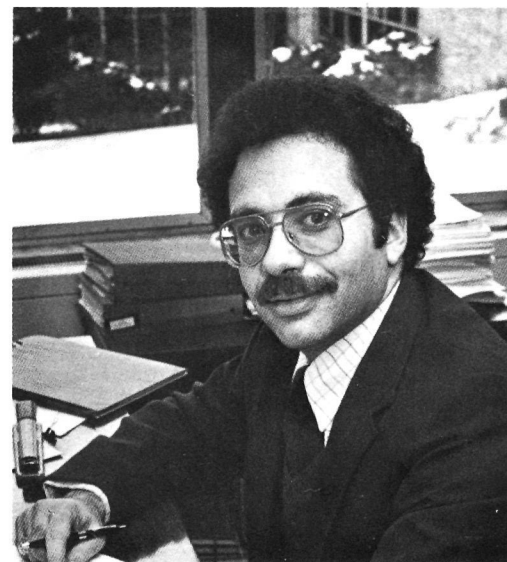
Selenium Sulfide Bioassay Studies Now Released

The results of three long-term animal bioassays of selenium sulfide are now available from the National Toxicology Program and the National Cancer Institute.

Two of the bioassays were skin painting studies designed to approximate the human use of antidandruff shampoos. In these, selenium sulfide in suspension and Selsun, a prescription shampoo, were applied to the backs of ICR Swiss mice for 86 and 88 weeks. Under these test conditions neither caused cancer.

In the third bioassay, selenium sulfide was administered by stomach tube to F344 rats and B6C3F1 mice for 103 weeks. Under the conditions of this bioassay, selenium sulfide was carcinogenic for male and female rats and for female mice, inducing liver cell cancers in both sexes of rats and in the female mice, and cancers of the lower respiratory tract in the female mice. The substance was not carcinogenic for male mice, but it is believed they may have been able to tolerate higher doses.

Copies of the reports, *Bioassay of Selenium Sulfide (Dermal Study) for Possible Carcinogenicity* (TR 197), *Bioassay of Selsun for Possible Carcinogenicity* (TR 199), and *Bioassay of Selenium Sulfide (Gavage) for Possible Carcinogenicity* (TR 194), are available from the Office of Cancer Communications, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md. 20205. □



Michael H. Rosenthal was recently appointed personnel officer for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Before joining NICHD, he was personnel officer for the National Institute of Mental Health intramural research program. From 1971 to 1979, Mr. Rosenthal held several positions at NIH, including personnel officer for the Division of Computer Research and Technology, the National Institute on Aging, personnel management specialist positions in the Division of Biologics Standards, and the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

Marjorie Guthrie Discusses Huntington's Disease During NINCDS Employee Meeting

The audience of employees fell silent as Marjorie Guthrie read the tragic letter from a young mother who has Huntington's disease, a hereditary disorder of the central nervous system. The letter—in which was enclosed a photo of the woman's newborn infant—also contained a suicide pledge, a death wish prompted by the mother's fear of mental deterioration.

"I answered this lady," Mrs. Guthrie told the 100 staff members assembled for the annual National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke employees' meeting Feb. 2, "and I told her that not every patient who gets Huntington's will be mentally impaired."

Mrs. Guthrie, the founder of the Committee to Combat Huntington's Disease and the widow of folk-musician Woody Guthrie, emphasized that the kind and severity of symptoms (physical and psychological) vary considerably among patients.

"I remember going to a Veterans Administration hospital," she added. "I saw seven patients with Huntington's disease. Only one belonged in a mental hospital. The others were in various stages of physical deterioration."

The point of these anecdotes, said Mrs. Guthrie, is to demonstrate the importance of education and communication in assuring that patients have a realistic view of their disease.

Health care personnel must also be informed about the consequences of Huntington's disease and all chronic neurological disorders if they are to provide compassionate and effective care. NINCDS's participation in efforts to inform the public about these disorders is essential, she said.

Mrs. Guthrie, who is doing her part to communicate with people, "wants to make health the number one priority in the Nation." She travels around the country educating legislators about the need for neurological research, attending scientific meetings, and helping Huntington's patients and their families.

Her travels and contacts with all types of patients have helped to broaden her concerns since Woody Guthrie's death from Huntington's disease in 1967. During her visits to VA hospitals, Mrs. Guthrie met patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, the dystonias, and other neurological disorders.

Seeing these people made her realize that a crusade to stimulate research on Huntington's disease should also encompass other chronic disorders of the central nervous system.

Mrs. Guthrie's concern stretches beyond the patients to the families. "Wherever there's a patient who has a chronic neurological disorder, there's a wife or husband; maybe there are some children. Family members are patients too. They're all suffering just as much, maybe more," she said. What enables the patients and families to survive, according to Mrs. Guthrie, is a network of hope.

Other speakers featured at the



Mrs. Guthrie is founder/president emerita of the Committee to Combat Huntington's Disease.

employees' meeting included Robert H. Honig, director of the Federal Government Service Task Force, a special committee of the House which is chaired by Rep. Michael D. Barnes (D-Md.) and serves as an information clearinghouse on Federal employee concerns. □

R.R. Carlsen Named Contracts Chief

Robert R. Carlsen recently assumed his new duties as chief, Contracts Operations Branch, Division of Extramural Affairs, NHLBI. He will be responsible for the administrative and business management aspects of the research contracts program. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Carlsen served as deputy branch chief.

He began his career at NHLBI in 1968 as a contracts specialist, a position he held until 1973. From 1973 to 1981, Mr. Carlsen served as chief, Contracts Section for the Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases, NHLBI.

He received the NIH Merit Award in 1978. In 1975, Mr. Carlsen was designated as a certified professional contracts manager by the National Contract Management Association.



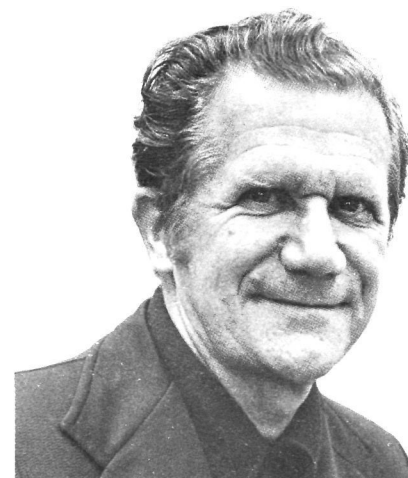
Mr. Carlsen is a 1967 graduate of the University of Maryland and holds a B.S. degree in business and public administration.

William Stalters Retires; Started NIH Career in 1951

William Stalters, grants management specialist with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, retired Dec. 31.

He began and ended his NIH career with NIAID, although he also served with the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, and the Division of Biologic Standards.

NIAID was known as the National Microbiological Institute in 1951 when Mr. Stalters joined the staff as a lab technician. His Federal career, which spanned 37½ years, included service in the U.S. Navy during World War II and a 5-year tour of duty with the Veterans Administration Hospital in Perry Point, Md.



Mr. Stalters and his wife, Alma, will be joining several other NIH retirees in Breezewood, Pa., where they plan to build a vacation home.

During most of his NIH career, he served as intramural administrative officer—10 years with the DBS and 14 years with NIAID.

He was one of the first three NIH management interns selected when the program was initiated in 1966. He assisted in performing the first human autopsy in the newly opened Clinical Center while working as a research technician for NCI.

Mr. Stalters also performed autopsies on animals and maintained tumor lines for a 152-page scientific paper by Dr. Thelma Dunn, his supervisor. According to the 40th anniversary issue of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, it was one of the most cited papers in the period 1961 to 1977.

He also aided NCI's Dr. W. H. Eystone in performing the first autopsies at the National Zoo for study of cancer incidence in wild animals. □

A man's memory may almost become the art of continually varying and misrepresenting his past, according to his interests in the present. —George Santayana □